

A note on absorption semigroups and regularity

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Abstract

It is shown that, in the theory of absorption semigroups, two possible ways of defining regularity for absorption rates are in fact equivalent.

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Introduction

The notion of ‘absorption semigroup’ was introduced in [6] in the context of absorption rates for positive C_0 -semigroups acting on L_p -spaces. Let (Ω, μ) be a measure space. Given a positive C_0 -semigroup $T = (T(t))_{t \geq 0}$ on $L_p(\mu)$ with generator A , the aim was to associate a C_0 -semigroup with the formal expression $A - V$ as generator, for measurable $V: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as general as possible.

One of the properties turning out to be of importance was the regularity of absorption rates $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. On the one hand, it was used to compute the generator of the perturbed semigroup in the case $p = 1$ (cf. [6; Corollary 4.3(b)]), and it was also used to show form properties of Schrödinger operators (cf. [6; Proposition 5.8(b)]). On the other hand, in [7; Theorem 3.5] a seemingly stronger version of regularity was used to show a dominated convergence theorem for absorption semigroups.

It is the purpose of the present note to show that the two versions of regularity are in fact equivalent.

We mention that the concepts sketched above have been treated in more generality in [3], for absorption semigroups on Banach function lattices, and in [4; Chapter 2], for the case of propagators instead of semigroups.

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1 Equivalence of two notions of regularity

Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{A}, \mu)$ be a measure space, let $p \in [1, \infty)$, and let T be a positive C_0 -semigroup on $L_p(\mu)$, with generator A . The following notions have been introduced in [6].

If $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ or $V: \Omega \rightarrow [-\infty, 0]$, then V is called *T-admissible* if V is locally measurable,

$$T_V(t) := \text{s-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{t(A - (V \wedge n) \vee (-n))} \quad (1.1)$$

exists for all $t \geq 0$, and T_V thus defined constitutes a C_0 -semigroup. We note that then the convergence stated in (1.1) is uniform for t in bounded subsets of $[0, \infty)$, in short expressed as $T_V = \text{s-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{(V \wedge n) \vee (-n)}$. The generator of T_V will be denoted by A_V .

For an absorption rate $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ we recall two notions of regularity: V is called *T-regular* if V is *T-admissible* and

$$T_{0,V} := \text{s-lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+} T_{\varepsilon V} = T.$$

V is called *strongly T-regular* if V is *T-admissible* and

$$(T_V)_{-V} = \text{s-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{V - V \wedge n} = T.$$

(The first equality in the previous line is always valid; this follows from [6; Lemma 2.4].) Regularity was defined in [6; Definition 2.12]. Strong regularity was defined in [7; Definition 3.1] (under the notion ‘regular’); we adopt the terminology ‘strongly regular’ from [2; Definition 2.3]. The following result shows that the above two notions are equivalent.

1.1 Theorem. (cf. [3; Satz 4.1.54]) *Let $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be T-admissible. Then*

$$T_{0,V} = (T_V)_{-V}.$$

In particular, V is T-regular if and only if V is strongly T-regular.

Proof. Let $0 < \varepsilon \leq 1$. Then $\varepsilon V = \varepsilon(V \wedge n) + \varepsilon(V - V \wedge n) \leq \varepsilon n + V - V \wedge n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and this implies $T_{\varepsilon V} \geq T_{\varepsilon n + V - V \wedge n} = e^{-\varepsilon n} T_{V - V \wedge n}$; recall [6; Remark 2.1(a)]. Taking first $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and then $n \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $T_{0,V} \geq (T_V)_{-V}$.

In order to show the reverse inequality we note that $T \geq (T_V)_{-V} \geq T_V$ implies strong continuity of $(T_V)_{-V}$; so $-V$ is T_V -admissible. From [7; Proposition 3.3(b)] we therefore conclude that V is strongly T_V -regular. Then [7; Proposition 3.3(a)] implies that all positive multiples of V are strongly T_V -regular. The application of this fact with εV instead of V shows that V is strongly $T_{\varepsilon V}$ -regular for all $\varepsilon > 0$. From [7; Proposition 1.3(a)] it follows that

$$(T_{\varepsilon V})_{V - V \wedge n} \leq T_{V - V \wedge n},$$

and taking $n \rightarrow \infty$ in this inequality we infer $T_{\varepsilon V} \leq \text{s-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{V-V \wedge n} = (T_V)_{-V}$, for all $\varepsilon > 0$. Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we obtain $T_{0,V} \leq (T_V)_{-V}$.

The last assertion of the theorem is a consequence of the previous equality and the very definitions of regularity and strong regularity. \square

1.2 Remark. In [6] and [7], the notions of admissibility and regularity have only been considered for absorption rates V taking their values in \mathbb{R} . It was observed in [1] that it is more appropriate to allow for extended real-valued absorption rates V . It was shown in [1; Proposition 4.4] that for a T -admissible absorption rate $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ the set $[V = \infty]$ is a local null set. Also, it can be shown as in [7; Proposition 3.3(b)] that for a T -admissible absorption rate $V: \Omega \rightarrow [-\infty, 0]$ the absorption rate $-V$ is T -admissible, and therefore $[V = -\infty]$ is a local null set.

In view of these observations, for an extended positive or negative T -admissible absorption rate $V: \Omega \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ one can always replace V by an equivalent absorption rate taking its values in \mathbb{R} , and therefore the results of [6], [7] are applicable.

We conclude the paper by showing that – in a certain sense – the hypothesis of T -admissibility in the definition of regularity is redundant; see Theorem 1.3 and Remark 1.4 below. In order to make this precise we have to extend the definition of T_V to arbitrary locally measurable $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$. Indeed, the limit

$$T_V(t) := \text{s-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{t(A-V \wedge n)}$$

exists for all $t \geq 0$ (recall [6; Remark 2.1(c)]), and T_V thus defined is a one-parameter semigroup. It was shown in [1; Corollary 3.3] that then $P := \text{s-lim}_{t \rightarrow 0+} T_V(t)$ exists and is a band projection. This implies that there exists a decomposition $\mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2$ with $\mu_1 \perp \mu_2$ (\perp meaning ‘locally disjoint’) such that $R(P) = L_p(\mu_1)$. (We refer to [5] for this description of projection bands in $L_p(\mu)$.) It follows that the restriction of T_V to $L_p(\mu_1)$ exists and is a C_0 -semigroup.

By $(T_V)_{-V}$ we denote the C_0 -semigroup obtained from $T_V|_{L_p(\mu_1)}$ by applying $-V$ as a perturbation. (Note that $-V$ is $T_V|_{L_p(\mu_1)}$ -admissible because $T_{V \wedge m - V \wedge n} \leq T$ for all $m \geq n \geq 0$.) We also extend $(T_V)_{-V}(t)$ to $L_p(\mu)$ as $J(T_V)_{-V}(t)P$, for $t > 0$, where J denotes the injection of the band $R(P) = L_p(\mu_1)$ into $L_p(\mu)$.

1.3 Theorem. *Let $V: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ be locally measurable, and assume that $(T_V)_{-V}(t) = T(t)$ for all $t > 0$.*

Then V is T -admissible.

Proof. The hypothesis implies $P = \text{s-lim}_{t \rightarrow 0+} (T_V)_{-V}(t) = \text{s-lim}_{t \rightarrow 0+} T(t) = I$. Therefore T_V is a C_0 -semigroup on $L_p(\mu)$. \square

1.4 Remark. Assuming solely that $V : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is locally measurable, one can show pretty much as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 that $(T_V)_{-V}(t) = \text{s-lim}_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0+} T_{\varepsilon V}(t)$ for all $t > 0$. We mention that in the course of this proof one also obtains $\text{s-lim}_{t \rightarrow 0+} T_{\varepsilon V}(t) = P$ for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

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